

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 2

3 January 1979

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E. BERLIN RADIO INTERVIEWS GDR DELEGATE TO MBFR TALKS

LD282124Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Disarmament and arms reduction has become a key problem of international politics. The Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are undoubtedly occupying a leading place among the numerous bilateral and multilateral negotiations on this problem. What can be said at the turn of the year about the state of these negotiations? Guenther Meisler talked to the head of the GDR delegation in Vienna, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser.

[Meisler--begin recording] Comrade ambassador, the 16th round of negotiations ended shortly before Christmas. The 17th round is to start at the end of January, and altogether the negotiations have been going on for more than 5 years without any concrete results so far. The official reply of the participating Western states to the proposal of the socialist countries of 8 June has not yet been given. What do you expect on this matter during the next round of talks?

[Oeser] The same negative approach shown by the NATO states to the proposals of the socialist states submitted in the Moscow declaration can also be noted at the negotiations in Vienna. The attitude assumed by the Western participants in the 16th round does not give any indication that they wish to assume a constructive posture. On the contrary, they stick rigidly to the one-sided conceptions which they have pursued from the outset. They continue to demand several times larger reductions by the socialist states and they refuse to make concessions vis-a-vis numerous proposals with which the socialist countries desire to initiate a rapprochement. Progress in the negotiations will be possible, however, only when the Western participants change their attitude and take into consideration the security interests of the socialist states as much as the socialist states have done in turn with their comprehensive and far-reaching proposals of 8 June. These are the expectations we are attaching to a constructive reply from the NATO states. In the interest of peace and detente we cannot and will not abandon the demand for equal security.

[Meisler] There was another initiative from the socialist countries during the 16th round of negotiations beyond the proposal of 8 June in relation to troop strength. How did the participating Western states react to this?

[Oeser] In view of the further delaying of the negotiations by the NATO states, the socialist countries suggested on 30 November the freezing of the number of armed forces in central Europe for the continuation of the negotiations. Here they made another concession to the Western participants. They agreed that the members of the two military groupings should state in separate declarations that they would not increase the collective number of their troops. Even so, this initiative was harshly rejected on the day it was proposed. One may only conclude that the NATO states desire to maintain a free hand for increasing their armed forces. The destructive posture of these states in the Vienna negotiations is clearly connected with the intensified armament programs adopted by NATO during its latest meetings and which are being implemented.

[Meisler] A last question, comrade ambassador. The catchword is "discussion of data". In the West this term lately has been very often overused. What is behind it?

[Oeser] The Western participants want to push the negotiations into a blind alley instead of giving a comprehensive reply to the proposals of the socialist states. They wish to evade their own equal disarmament with the lie about the threat from the East. Their indication that one should first agree on the original figures before one can determine the volume of reductions is a platitude. The whole question could have been settled a long time ago. More than 2 years ago official data about the land and air forces of West and East were exchanged at the initiative of the socialist states. Further details were supplied at the beginning of this year. These figures have shaken the West's construction of lies. They confirmed the existence of an approximate military balance in central Europe. Despite all this the Western participants, without any proof, stick to their statement that the socialist states have 150,000 more men in the area proposed for reduction than the West. They do not abandon this, although the socialist states were able to give direct proof for a number of errors and inconsistencies. With their refusal to accept as a basis the approximate military balance in Europe, they are blocking progress in the negotiations. This happens in a situation in which, through the proposals of the socialist states, the possibility of an agreement has been brought closer, the outline of an agreement has been defined, and the Western participants must now make concessions on all main questions. [end recording]

SCINTEIA HAILS PROGRESS TOWARD SALT AGREEMENT

AU271325Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 27 Dec 78 AU

["Positive Steps Toward the SALT-II Finalization"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Dec 1978, AGERPRES--International public opinion followed with keen interest the talks held in Geneva these days between Andrei Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, when a series of problems were discussed in relation to the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II)--SCINTEIA newspaper notes in a commentary published in its December 27 issue.

After quoting the statements made by Gromyko and Vance showing that an agreement was reached on most of the problems which have not been solved so far, the RCP press organ further writes: Taking place at a moment when the spiral of the arms race has acquired ever more worrying proportions, being an ever heavier burden on the peoples' shoulders, seriously endangering the situation of the whole mankind, the progress made at the Geneva talks is undoubtedly a positive step in international developments. It is part of the efforts towards halting the arms race, towards stopping the production of new, ever more improved destruction weapons.

As is known, the production of nuclear missiles with strategic destination implies huge expenditures, big consumption of valuable raw and auxiliary materials, requires and misuses a significant scientific and technical potential--The SALT negotiations having been initiated precisely due to the need for limiting such a dangerous and expensive escalation. That is why the problems in debate go beyond the bilateral framework; they are of concern to all the states of the world. The vital interests of the peoples demand that everything should be done for removing the peril of a nuclear conflagration which would cause incalculable damages, would endanger the human civilization itself and, therefore, any transitory measure to this end is welcome, meeting a stringent requirement.

Related to this, public opinion in Romania assesses the Geneva talks in the positive, considers them a step paving the way to detente, to improving the international climate, to stimulating the efforts for stopping the arms race, for taking disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place--a fundamental objective of our days.

Referring to the significance of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, President Nicolae Ceausescu has recently pointed out: We attach special importance to the SALT-II talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. and consider that, although they have a restricted character, their successful conclusion would exert a positive influence on detente in Europe and throughout the world.

Certainly, the problems in debate are complex and complicated, but their special significance requires steady efforts for the finalization of negotiations in harmony with the general interests of peace and security. Life has proved that, no matter how complicated the problems are, they can be solved by direct dialogues, contacts and talks. The Geneva negotiations confirm this truth once again, bringing to the fore the efficiency of the negotiation method as the sole way conducive to positive results in the settlement of the complex international problems.

Naturally, the successful conclusion of these negotiations would be an important contribution to consolidating detente, would meet the major interests and aspirations after peace and peaceful development of all peoples, of all countries, irrespective of their social system, the big countries included.

Hailing the progress made during the SALT-II negotiations, the Romanian public opinion expresses its hope that the pending issues will be adequately solved, that these negotiations will be finalized in a short lapse of time, marking an outstanding contribution to the general cause of international detente, peace and understanding--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

BUDAPEST COMMENTATOR VIEWS SALT TALKS, NEW TREATY PROSPECTS

ID241146Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent, Eva Szeesi, reports from Geneva:

No final agreement has been reached on the SALT-II treaty in Geneva. This is the first thing that must be said concerning these 3 days of talks, which were followed with very close attention and advanced optimism--perhaps even too much optimism--by dozens of journalists from all over the world. The beginning of the Geneva negotiations promised, on the basis of the statements made by the two foreign ministers Gromyko and Vance on arrival at Geneva Airport, the attainment of a signing of a SALT-II agreement within a short space of time, or even in the very near future.

Extremely hard work went on over the 3 days in Geneva. Yet even though it seemed on Friday night that--to quote the U.S. spokesman--"we are near to the end of the road," Geneva did not provide a Christmas present. One can only guess at the distance which still has to be covered. Now, at the end of the unexpectedly long talks, it must be said that the end of the road has not been reached. Yet--and this must be added with great emphasis--there is no impasse and Geneva cannot be classified as a failure. On Saturday night, when the two foreign ministers left the U.S. SALT mission building, they made almost identical statements to the reporters who had been waiting there for hours.

If we now attempt to evaluate the events over the last 3 days here in Geneva, it must be said that the balance is not as favorable as world opinion had expected, but it cannot be termed negative either. Geneva did not bring the years of negotiations on SALT-II to an end but--and this is more important--the prospects are promising for the continuation.

LLESHI GREETES SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU021418Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan: On the occasion of Sudan's independence holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people and the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the happiness of the Sudanese people.

PAPER REPORTS NEW CENSUS TO BE HELD IN JANUARY 1979

AU281506Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] An open census of the population and dwellings will be held from 7-16 January 1979. This will constitute a great political and ideological action. This census is a reflection of our state's and party's great solicitude for the problems of demography. The great achievements attained in our country in all fields of life have brought incomparable changes, both quantitative and qualitative, in the demographic indexes. Socialist Albania is characterized by a high annual rate of population growth and holds first place in Europe for the highest level of births and the lowest level of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. During the period since the last census considerable changes have occurred in population growth, age groups, educational level, social status and so forth. The growth and strengthening of the working class as the leading class in the country is of great importance in this respect.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

LD011138Y Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 1 Jan, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the European monetary system is an offspring of the economic and currency crisis and that it will further aggravate the interimperialist contradictions. At the same time, it expresses the endeavour of those circles which, regardless of the existing contradictions between them, are interested in the creation of a united imperialist Europe. The newspaper emphasizes further on that Washington has formally approved the creation of the European Monetary System. However, the Wall Street smiles cannot conceal the further and inevitable sharpening of the interimperialist contradictions in the future. Like in all the other capitalist organizations, in the European Monetary System too, the country with greater currency reserves, that is, the country which will contribute more, will, in fact, possess the central fund and will employ it to its own interests. In this way, the West German monopolies, which at present are in the most privileged position, secure favourable conditions to carry out economic expansion, to strengthen, in as far as it is allowed by the U.S. monopolies, the economic control in the Common Market, which is the secure road also towards the political hegemony in this region. Therefore, if on the one hand, the entrance into this currency grouping is an effort to avoid, as much as it can actually be avoided, the import of the inflation of U.S. dollar, which has suffered a mortal blow, on the other hand, it is also the acceptance of the tutelage of the West German mark. Finally, the newspaper emphasizes that the open outburst of the contradictions between the member countries of the Common Market even before the system commences its functioning, once again proves the Marxist-Leninist scientific conclusion of the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania that "capitalism, as a social system, can never escape from its contradictions and ills".

ZHIVKOV GIVES INTERVIEW TO PRENSA LATINA CORRESPONDENT

AU030907Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU

[Apparent text of interview given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, to Teresa Fernandez Cocas, PRENSA LATINA correspondent, published on 2 January 1979 in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, and given presumably on 30 December 1978 in Sofia--read by announcers]

[Text] [Question] Anniversaries are always an opportunity for assessments, particularly today when socialist Cuba is preparing to festively celebrate the 20th anniversary of the revolution victory. The whole world is aware of the fact that socialist Bulgaria has most cordial and fraternal relations with our country; this is why I ask you to make a brief review of the relations and cooperation between our two countries.

[Answer] I would like to assure our Cuban friends that the answer to this question, just posed to me, is easy and difficult at the same time. It is difficult because we cooperate in all sectors, such as sociopolitical, economic and cultural ones. This question is easy to answer because our cooperation is the cooperation of people who are unanimous in their thoughts, who have devoted all their efforts to a common and glorious goal.

As early as in the first year of Cuban freedom we wrote the first pages of our history of friendship. This friendship is unshakable because it is based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, our common goal being the building of socialism and communism. There are constant contacts between our communist parties, between our governments and states. There is a constant exchange of creative experience in building a new society. I am unable even to enumerate the main trends of our mutual cooperation in party organization, in trade, in scientific-technical and in economic cooperation.

I have always rejoiced when the Cuban comrades sent us good news about the work of Bulgarian specialists who are the envoys of our country. The relations between our cultural workers, artists, scientists and educational experts are also constantly expanding and intensifying.

[Question] All events of our time are showing a logical development in world history. Compared to the scales of this worldwide history, what is, in your opinion, the significance of the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] The victory of the Cuban revolution, in my opinion, is of exceptional importance; not only as the confirmation of a logical rule of the worldwide historical process, but also for having created the prerequisites for asserting the struggle of peoples in Latin America. Today socialism is asserting itself in various geographic areas of our planet. The Cuban revolution is building a path which will inevitably be crossed by the Latin American peoples in their struggle for political and economic independence. Despite the different circumstances for each individual country, and although we are aware of the fact that each people is mastering its own destiny and that a revolution cannot be exported, the Cuban revolution is an example and a source of inspiration for all fighters against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Socialist Cuba is already a state recognized by international public opinion, in the Western hemisphere, as well as throughout the world. Cuba's consistently principled and peace-loving activities are earning prestige and are enjoying the support of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people highly appreciate the revolutionary [word indistinct] of the Cuban communists and of the Cuban people. The Cuban revolution has given, in the true sense of this word, has endowed the revolutionary upsurge of dozens of peoples with the wings of inspiration.

[Question] Cuba has been a member of the CEMA community since 1972. However, it began to receive fraternal assistance from the socialist countries and, in particular, from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, a long time before that. What is the significance, in your opinion, of the assertion of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere?

[Answer] Socialist Cuba is the first country of real socialism in the Western hemisphere, and people will always appreciate the contribution of Cuba, which with great sacrifices and great efforts implemented our great ideas into reality. The experience of Cuba once more confirmed the truth that without the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, no country can count on being successful in building a new world, regardless of geographic distances.

The island of freedom, as the peoples call Cuba, has shown the force of attraction of real socialism, its unprecedented advantages as a social system of justice, independence, beauty and communism in action.

[Question] What are your wishes, as party and state leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Cuban people and its revolution?

[Answer] In our consciousness as communists and patriots, Cuba is a country close to us. The Cuban people are a fraternal people. The Cuban communists are comrades-in-arms, whose shoulders we feel close to us each hour in our struggle for success and happiness. Your revolution is only 20 years old, but it has achieved the greatest heights in the history of your people.

The beginning of the Cuban revolution was marked by the march of the selfless fighters, headed by Fidel. These people transformed Cuba within as short a period as 20 years. The reason for this is that the entire Cuban people marched together with them with selfless enthusiasm. Once upon a time a little ship called Granma sailed off against the enemies of Cuba in order to transform Cuba into a powerful fortress of socialism, of peace and friendship among the peoples. The slogan "Fatherland or Death" gave life to millions of citizens, it tore down all class and racial barriers of the past. Cuba will continue to create its present and future happiness, because it has a Marxist-Leninist party, because this party is placed under the leadership of the loyal son of Cuba, the remarkable leader and ardent revolutionary, the outstanding worker of the international communist and workers movement--Fidel Castro--our comrade-in-arms, the unshakable Leninist. Cuba will continue to build its present and future happiness with the efforts of its people, in indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, with socialist Bulgaria and with the other fraternal countries. Cuba will continue to create its present and future happiness because its communists and people will perform honorably their revolutionary and international duty. To socialist Cuba, to its communists and to its people I wish new successes and achievements, which will undoubtedly give all of us a new, common reason for pride.

Happy anniversary to all working people and fighters for socialism in friendly Cuba, to the fortress of socialist revolution in the Western hemisphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON NEW YEAR

AU021146Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received today at Boyana Residence the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, on the occasion of the new year. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council; and Milko Balev, chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet.

The diplomats expressed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordial wishes for the health, happiness and success of the Bulgarian people during 1979, the 35th year since the victory of Bulgaria's socialist revolution.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed deep gratitude for the greetings and wished the diplomats a happy new year. He made a speech, which was listened to with great attention and was greeted with prolonged applause.

Zhivkov Addresses Diplomats

AU021505Y Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jan, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, stated today that the passed year 1978 was a good year for the country and for the Bulgarian people both in the fulfillment of the economic tasks and in the improvement of the population's living standard. At the traditional new year's meeting here with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria, he emphasized that in her foreign political activity Bulgaria had striven to make her contribution to detente of the international situation, to establishing lasting peace in the world, to doing away with military confrontation. Mr Todor Zhivkov added: "May I assure you that this year too Bulgaria will be conducting the same course and will strive to make her contribution to consolidating peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world." The Bulgarian state leader expressed gratitude to the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited here for the support rendered by them in the struggle for providing a lasting peace and cooperation, for developing the relations between Bulgaria and their countries.

The new year's greetings speech to the head of the Bulgarian state was delivered by Mr Franz Cancellario d'Alena, Italy's ambassador to Bulgaria, acting doyen of the corps diplomatique. He pointed out that the passed year, full of complex events in international life, reaffirms the great necessity of further joint efforts of all states and peoples for deepening the process of detente in international relations, for curbing the arms race, and for disarmament.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRENCH HISTORIAN CALIQUE 2 JAN

AU021930Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Dr Edouard Calique, the French historian, secretary general of the international committee on research of the causes and results of World War II. He presented documents and research material to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the Reichstag fire and on the Leipzig trial." Dr Calique said that this international committee is preparing a documentary film on the Leipzig trial in various installments.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his gratitude for the documents presented. He welcomed the production of a documentary series on the Leipzig trial and declared that our country will fully contribute to this production."

BTA REPORTS IMPROVEMENT OF DRUG SMUGGLING CONTROL

AU030909Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

["Against Drug Smuggling"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jan, BTA--In 1978 the customs authorities have uncovered 85 cases of smuggling with nearly 3,300 kilograms of drugs. Compared to the previous two years this quantity is reduced. In 1976 it was 5,120 kg, and in 1977 4,881 kg. The Bulgarian customs authorities are of the view that due to the strengthened control the smugglers take still fewer risks to cross the Bulgarian frontiers.

The cases of heroin smuggling have become quite frequent of late. It is obvious that the labs for its obtaining are being moved nearer to the production centers, nearer the raw material sources. Under the circumstances the customs officers' vigilance continues to be alert although the drug addiction problem does not exist in Bulgaria.

Now more than ever, combating drug addiction, especially drug smuggling, requires the united international efforts. This was the purpose of the first international customs conference for cooperation in combating drug smuggling, which was held last September in Varna. Organized by the customs administratives of Bulgaria and the USA, it was attended by representatives of 24 countries, the UNO and the Customs Cooperation Council. Bulgaria is expected to host again a customs expert meeting in the autumn of 1979. The experts will review the practical results of the conference and will give recommendations on future actions against the illegal traffic.

BRIEFS

USSR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COOPERATION--A session of the joint Bulgarian-USSR commission on environmental protection cooperation took place in Sofia between 13-19 December. A protocol on joint activity in this area was signed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 78 p 6 AU]

YUGOSLAV ARMY EXHIBITION OPENS--An exhibition devoted to the 37th anniversary of the creation of the Yugoslav People's Army was opened on 19 December at the central army club. Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense, attended the opening. Films devoted to the life of Yugoslav soldiers and commanders were shown on the same occasion. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

ELECTRICITY COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation of the Yugoslav power generation community visited Bulgaria. The delegation was led by Djordje Nikolovski, general director of the Skopje electric power plant. An agreement on connecting the power supply systems of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia--the latter in its unit in the territory of the Macedonian Socialist Republic--was signed. The Yugoslav delegation was received by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finances and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AFGHANISTAN

LD022042Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, acting on behalf of the party Central Committee; has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on the 14th anniversary of its founding congress.

The telegram praises the successes achieved by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan since its foundation to fight for the well-being and happiness of the people of Afghanistan. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Afghan people, and in the interest of the causes of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

STROUGAL'S MEETING WITH CASTRO IN HAVANA REPORTED

LD031022Y Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Jan 3, CETEKA correspondent--Fidel Castro, communist party first secretary, premier and president of Cuba, received here on Tuesday Lubomir Strougal, communist party Presidium member and premier of Czechoslovakia, who is leading a 6-member party and state delegation to the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

In their cordial, friendly meeting, Fidel Castro and Lubomir Strougal expressed satisfaction with the development of Cuban-Czechoslovak cooperation, friendship and solidarity the beginnings of which date back to the victory of the revolution in January 1959.

Conditions for the further all-round dynamic development of relations were created by the visit to Czechoslovakia in 1973 of Fidel Castro and the visit to Cuba in 1973 of Gustav Husak. Promotion of fraternal ties between the nations of Cuba and Czechoslovakia is a joint, lasting interest of both communist parties.

The Czechoslovak delegation, which arrived here on December 30, leaves for home today.

JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR STUDIED

AU271350Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[Article by A. Trianov, USSR deputy trade representative in the CSSR: "The Base of Dynamic Development; the Further Intensification of Soviet-Czechoslovak Economic Cooperation"]

[Summary] On 19 December in Moscow representatives of the CSSR and USSR Governments signed a protocol on USSR-CSSR trade turnover in 1979, which includes commitments of the two sides following from the treaty on goods exchange and payments in 1976-80 and from other economic agreements, and also anchors the positive results of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, achieved in the implementation of the comprehensive program of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and development of socialist economic integration among CEMA member-countries.

"The volume of good turnover between the USSR and CSSR next year is expected to surpass R6.5 billion and to grow more than 10 percent, compared with 1978." This amounts to more than R650 million per 1 percent. The foreign trade increase between the two states will considerably exceed the growth of the national income, planned in both countries to amount to 4.3 percent in 1979.

In 1979 the USSR will export to the CSSR: Machine tools, electronic computer technology, excavators, aviation technology and so forth; the CSSR's Ostrava-Karvina coal basin will receive coal combines, cleaning machine complexes and extraction facilities with high technical parameters; the East Slovak iron works will receive modern facilities for continuous steel casting; the CSSR will obtain Kolos and Niva field combines, tractors and other agricultural machinery, as well as passenger cars, such as Moskvich cars and 25-ton Belaz freight cars--the 900 and 1200-horse power diesel engines with high technical parameters for the Belaz cars will be supplied by the Martin heavy engineering works.

More than 50 percent of all CSSR exports to the USSR will consist of machinery and equipment, such as rolling equipment, equipment for chemical production, machinery for light engineering, railway diesel engines, tramways, compressors, diesel engines, Tatra cars and Skoda Liaz freight cars, as well as hydraulic gear boxes for the new modern KSK-100 silage-gathering combines. The CSSR will also deliver pressure-casting machinery, suction excavators and passenger and freight ships.

"An important commodity in the Soviet-Czechoslovak trade are raw materials and fuel. It is envisaged that in 1979 the Soviet Union will deliver to Czechoslovakia the most important kinds of this commodity, which is absolutely necessary for insuring the further development of the CSSR's national economy. This will include crude oil, earth gas, bituminous coal, electric power, iron ore, metals, cotton, chemicals and other goods." The East Slovak iron works will get the same amounts of iron ore as in 1978, which will be shipped directly to the combine. "The amounts of crude oil flowing through the oil pipeline to the Slovnaft plants in Bratislava and Chempetrol in Prague will also not be reduced." Bituminous coal will be shipped to the East Slovak iron works and the Vojany electric power station and will thus insure their normal operations.

CSSR plants will also receive the PCHV emulsion resin, whereas the USSR plants will receive resin suspension. The USSR will supply yellow phosphorus to the Fosfa plant in Postorna, which was built with Soviet technical assistance. The CSSR plants will deliver large-diameter pipes and chemical products, and both countries will deliver to each other various consumer goods. The USSR will deliver refrigerators, radio receivers, television sets, watches, furniture, carpets, kitchen utensils and toys; the CSSR will deliver furniture, carpets, sewing and knitting machines, footwear, clothes, cloth and so forth.

"An agreement was reached during the talks that both sides will expand the mutual deliveries also in 1979. The basis for such an expansion exists. The objective is for the organizations and enterprises of both countries to make active, consistent and perfect use of it."

CONCLUSION OF JOINT FRENCH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

AU281200Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on the eighth session of the permanent committee established on the basis of an agreement between the governments of the CSSR and France on scientific and technical cooperation, which was concluded on 29 June 1965, was signed yesterday at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the eighth session the two delegations assessed the implementation of the preceding protocol of January 1976 and determined the program of further cooperation for the years 1979-81. It was agreed upon to expand cooperation particularly in the fields of engineering, electronics, electrotechnics, energy, metallurgy, peaceful use of atomic energy, agriculture, food industry and environmental protection. The session also discussed the question of opening a Czechoslovak center of scientific and technical documentation in Paris.

INDRA ATTENDS NATIONAL FRONT MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD021526Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front arranged a festive meeting in Prague today to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and the National Front Central Committee, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

LUCAN DISCUSSES CUBA AT NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD022026Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 2, CETEKA--The victory of the socialist revolution in Cuba, the first country on the American Continent that started to translate into reality the ideas of socialism, was described by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan as an historic milestone in [the world's] history, in the new era initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Speaking at a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, Matej Lucan highly appreciated the successes achieved by the fraternal Cuban people, with active and effective support of the socialist countries, in the past twenty years. He said the achievements are evidence of the correct and goal-oriented policy of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by the great revolutionary and outstanding personality in the international communist and workers movement, Fidel Castro.

"The successes of the Cuban people again clearly confirmed the viability of the inspiring ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. We appreciate highly that socialist Cuba stands with us firmly alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the struggle for social progress, against the conspiracies of imperialism, imperialist aggressions, oppression, exploitation and all forms of colonialism, that it stands with us on the side of the national liberation movement, and in efforts to strengthen lasting and just peace."

"We highly appreciate the role played by the Republic of Cuba in the movement of the non-aligned countries, in the organization of which it is the founding member. It seeks the deepening of the anti-imperialist orientation of the non-aligned countries, strengthening of their unity and expansion of their cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. It is a [measure of] success of Cuba's policy in the movement of the non-aligned countries that their summit conference in 1979 will be held in Havana."

Matej Lucan said that the imperialist states are doing everything to prevent the progressive development of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and to retain control over their raw material resources and markets, and underlined in this connection the role played by the socialist countries including Cuba in the anti-imperialist struggle.

He said that Cuba enjoys great prestige in Latin America as an attractive example, and that in spite of the anti-Cuban measures of the U.S. Government, expands its friendly cooperation with many countries on the continent, thus strengthening the anti-imperialist front and helping Latin American progressive democratic and revolutionary forces in their struggle against reactionary regimes.

"Cuba's close cooperation with the socialist countries, their (?selfless) all-round assistance to the Cuban people, above all the extensive aid of the Soviet Union, have become important factors of the fast development of Cuba's material-technical base in industry and agriculture," Lucan said, and pointed out that since 1972, Cuba has been a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), whose other members account for more than 70 percent of Cuban foreign trade.

Lucan also spoke of the progress made in Cuba in the spheres of health care and education, and stressed that Cuba is the only Latin American country that has completely eliminated illiteracy.

"We are glad that our mutual relations and cooperation are constantly growing deeper, more fruitful and effective.... We have common goals, ideas and common friends. We are proceeding, side-by-side, along our common road towards communism, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in close alliance with the first socialist country in the world, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics."

The meeting in honour of the victory of the Cuban revolution 20 years ago was organized by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, and attended by a delegation of the communist party Central Committee, the government and the National Front, headed by communist party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

FORESTRY, WATER ECONOMY FULFILL 1978 PLAN

AU020905Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[MIG-signed report: "Minister L. Hruzik's Press Conference; With a Good Account Into the Next Year"]

[Summary] In a press conference held in Prague on 27 December, Ladislav Hruzik, minister of forestry and water economy of the Czech Socialist Republic, told the journalists that the employees of his sector have fulfilled the tasks of the 1978 plan and created good prerequisites for the fulfillment of the tasks of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. Thanks to modern technology and work initiative the foresters succeeded fully in fulfilling their plan by obtaining 1 million solid cubic meters of timber more than in 1977, thus delivering 11.635 million solid cubic meters of timber to the national economy. The export of raw timber, which will amount to 18.5 percent of the entire production this year, has also been overfulfilled. The foresters have also planted new trees on an acreage of 23,365 hectares, thereby fulfilling all their tasks for planting new forests. The fulfillment of all these tasks becomes all the more valuable in view of the bad climatic conditions which made it necessary to eliminate a damage of Kcs70 million caused to the forestry sector by floods.

Water economy employees also have successfully coped with their tasks. The preparatory works on the relocation of the Drinov water reservoir in North Bohemia have progressed so far that by 1980 this reservoir will be removed and give way to a brown coal strip mine. Water economy workers, too, had to eliminate damages caused by floods amounting to Kcs80 million.

Minister Hruzik then spoke about the plan for 1979. He said that 85 percent of the tasks of the entire 5-year plan are to be fulfilled by the end of next year. He also said that in the coming years the timber extraction growth rates will be smaller than before and timber from less-developed limbs that had not been used previously is to provide an additional 1 million solid cubic meters of timber annually.

Among the major projects in water economy are the introduction of round-the-clock traffic on the Labe waterway, the relocation of the Drinov water reservoir and further construction of the Nove Mlyny water works in South Moravia. It will also be necessary to proceed more consistently in preventing the pollution of rivers.

BILATERAL USSR COOPERATION IN FUEL, RAW MATERIALS DISCUSSED

AU020906Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Article by Eng Jozef Hvorecky: "Prospects of Effectiveness; Long-Term Economic Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR"]

[Excerpts] The main prerequisites for the development of each national economy are the solution of the power-fuel balance and the insuring of basic raw materials and other materials. This is why Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the forthcoming period includes this important field. It proceeds from the realistic possibilities concerning the USSR. The extraction of further supplies of fuels and power are possible only in the eastern regions and in the extreme north of the USSR, which causes considerable complications concerning the extraction of additional fuels and increases costs. It is necessary that we orient ourselves in the future toward accelerating the development of our own extraction of solid fuels, toward an accelerated construction of atomic power stations and toward using hydro-energy and other non-traditional sources. Our concrete contribution to the long-term energy program is our participation in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station in the western Ukraine, which will supply us part of its production through the extra-high-tension transmission line Vinnica-Albertirsa and later on through Poland. The construction of these transmission lines will improve the linking of the energy system which connects the CEMA member-countries.

Czechoslovak metallurgy virtually relies fully on the import of iron ore from the Soviet Union. In 1977 we imported from the Krivoy Rog basin the 200 millionth ton of iron ore. This cooperation follows from two long-term agreements on Czechoslovak participation in the development of extraction and enrichment of iron ores in the USSR and it can be counted on that this cooperation will continue. It is envisaged that in the future the CSSR will participate in the development of extraction from three deposits of iron ore, one of which is in Krivoy Rog and two in the Kursk magnetic anomaly. This creates good prospects for the development of ferrous metallurgy in our country.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

AU020907Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "An Effective Mobilizing Factor"]

[Excerpts] The exchange of membership cards cannot be regarded as an ordinary act of an administrative-technical nature. Our party's experience shows that the exchange of membership cards can and should fulfill an important political role and this is why the CPCZ Central Committee pronounced in the resolution of its 12th session the conviction that "the exchange of membership cards would become a significant political action."

The practice of linking the exchange of membership cards with individual personal interviews with each party member has proved successful. Herein lies the basis of the political nature of the exchange. The party makes judicious use of the opportunity to speak with each member and to direct in a purposeful manner the orientation of the contents of the interview. It is not only a matter of learning the views of the members of certain problems or questions but a matter of making the exchange and interviews linked with it into an effective aid in further consolidating the revolutionary character of the party, enhancing the significance and respect for membership in the CPCZ, increasing the activity and discipline of communists and in increasing the activity and reinforcing the action ability of the basic party organization.

The committees of party organizations will prepare interviews with party members in this spirit so that they will be marked by a businesslike, frankly critical and self-critical approach, communist responsibility and by a mutual comradely exchange of views aimed at overcoming shortcomings in the sphere of the party organization's activities. What is thus at stake is, in essence, a further deepening and consolidation of the party's leading role in our society and the committed active participation of each communist in the fulfillment of this task. Herein rests the essence of the political importance of the exchange of membership cards.

We constantly hear rumors that the forthcoming exchange will be some sort of a party "purge" in the manner of the interviews of 1970. It is natural that the party will part with those that are passive members, with those who do not deserve to hold the card of a CPCZ member. The resolution of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee states it openly and clearly: "The activity of all party members will be evaluated in an exacting and comprehensive manner in the course of the exchange of membership cards. In the spirit of the statutes the party will part with those members who do not--after all educational methods have been exhausted--demonstrate the necessary activity, avoid tasks, do not devote all their strengths to the consistent implementation of party policy, violate the norms of party life, party and state discipline and persist in their mistakes. This is in harmony with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, which demand that the party honor and its clean shield be constantly borne in mind."

The exchange of membership cards that is being prepared has thus a completely different political goal than the interviews of 1970. At that time it was a matter of purging the party of those who had led the party--and along with the party the entire society--into a deep and dangerous crisis following the 13th CPCZ Congress, of opportunists and rightwing revisionists. The forthcoming exchange takes place in a different situation. There is no faction, no secretarianism, no organized movements or currents that would drag the party into rightwing or leftwing opportunism, revisionism and so forth. However, we must still reckon with the fact that the party will part with some members--with those cited in the aforementioned resolution.

It would be harmful to conceal the fact that there are individuals in our ranks who do not deserve to be holders of a party membership card. There are members about whom not even the closest people in their neighborhood know that they are in the party. They are not engaged concerning party policy, are apathetic toward shortcomings, abuses and even toward petit bourgeois manifestations and toward the influences of bourgeois anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda. They do not take part in discussions at members meetings or at sessions of party groups, they avoid discussions with colleagues at work as if nothing concerned them. [paragraph continues]

They think that it is sufficient to pay membership fees, go to membership meetings and-- as the case may be--to attend party education classes and that is all they do. There are also individuals that regard membership in the party as a prerogative, claim unjustified advantages and preferential treatment and abuse the party membership card as some sort of an "employment book" [formerly used certificates entitling their holders to preferential treatment], which gives them the "authority" to claim a higher function, a better paid position and so forth. Using the membership in the party or a party organ as a pretext entitling them to intervene concerning a university acceptance, for the allocation of a construction plot or a garden, for preferential services and the like, they support and cultivate favoritism. This, however, has nothing in common with membership in the party and is in direct contradiction to CPCZ statutes.

There are, deplorably, individual cases where the membership card, party membership or a function with which the party has entrusted a communist is being used for personal enrichment at the expense of society; where Leninist communist principles such as modesty, sensitive relationship to people, comradesly criticism and self-criticism, party discipline, principles of communist ethics and so forth are circumvented. All this is taking place before the eyes of comrades, colleagues and fellow citizens and is being hidden by the spurious cloak of the authority of a function. It would not be correct if the notion emerged that passivity, abuse of party membership for prerogatives and favors and the like are a mass phenomenon in our party. This is certainly not the case. But here and there there are individual cases and it would contradict the Leninist teaching concerning the party if we were to close our eyes concerning them. It is desirable that they be exposed to the full light and their path be resolutely blocked in the course of the forthcoming interviews connected with the exchange of party cards.

CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL STATED

AU021452Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Applications for Foreign Currency Allocations"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak State Bank is accepting in its branches according to the place of residence applications for foreign currency allocations for private travel to Yugoslavia and nonsocialist states by 31 January 1979 at the latest. The application may be submitted at one place only. The application is to be submitted on the forms prescribed for this purpose (extra for Yugoslavia and extra for nonsocialist states), which are on sale in all branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank. On the reverse side of the application form for a foreign currency allocation for travel to nonsocialist states there MUST be the certification of the employer, school, social organization, the respective national committee or similar body saying that it approves of the applicant's travel and recommend that his application be accepted. Application forms for foreign currency allocations for travel to Yugoslavia do not have to bear this certification. When granting foreign currency allocations for travel to nonsocialist states, consideration will be paid to whether the applicant has visited these countries privately in the course of the last 3 years, that is in the years 1976-1978, and to whether he has not yet visited these countries privately at all. Travel within the framework of group tourism organized by travel agencies is also regarded as private travel. The bank will notify the applicant only in case of a positive answer, by sending him the foreign currency allocation by 12 March 1979. Possible questions and complaints will be dealt with only by those branches of the bank where the application was submitted.

REPORTAGE ON NAUMANN'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

People's Police Conference

AU271914Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Delegates' Conference at the People's Police Presidium"]

[Text] The delegates' conference of the party branches of the Berlin People's Police Presidium took place on 21 December in the spirit of the growing responsibility for the further consolidation of public order and security in the GDR capital and evaluation of the ninth session of the SED Central Committee. The comrades cordially welcomed in their midst Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership; Lt Gen Rudi Riss, first deputy minister of the interior; and other guests.

In the accountability report the party leadership was able to refer to fine results in its work. Encouraged by the great achievements of the working class and of all working people in the socialist competition, the communists and nonparty members in the People's Police Presidium are developing the mass initiative: "GDR 30--Everything for the Accomplishment of the Class Assignment".

Konrad Naumann thanked the proven collective of the People's Police Presidium for the high dedication and reliable discharge of duties in the comprehensive strengthening and secure protection of socialism. Gerhard Matschke was reelected secretary of the basic branch.

Visits Border Troops

AU311448Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Dec 78 p 8 AU

[Dieter Boluan report: "The GDR State Border Is Reliably Protected: Konrad Naumann Thanks' GDR Border Troops for Their Dedication"]

[Excerpts] At the turn of the year Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, visited border troops doing their service in the GDR capital of Berlin and conveyed to them the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman. He thanked the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers for their high dedication in discharging the class assignment and tendered them thanks and acknowledgement for the excellent performance in securing the border and in combat training.

Konrad Naumann explained the contents of the 9th session of the SED Central Committee, particularly Erich Honecker's closing speech. "In view of the aggressive intentions by imperialist quarters it is indispensable," he underscored, "to strengthen the defense power of the Warsaw Pact and to constantly consolidate the unity and cohesion of our alliance on the basis of Marxism-Leninism". Border troops, People's Police and members of the combat groups explained how they are accomplishing new deeds for the strengthening of our socialist state in the spirit of the appeal on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

In the subsequent course of talks the professional development and daily work of the border troops and People's Police as well as the services of the voluntary helpers of the border troops were discussed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD030727Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Press review on situation in Iran]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY brings a commentary on the developments in Iran. Excerpts:

"The next few days should give an answer whether the moderate opposition activist Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar would manage to form new civilian government and lead Iran out of the chaos or a major break-through would occur in the economic and political crisis deepening for several months now.

"According to some commentators Bakhtiar's mission is one more half-way solution aiming at saving the shahanshah's position.

"Bakhtiar's pro-American orientation also meets with reservation of the Iranian people. Many even speculate whether Bakhtiar has not undertook his salvage mission with silent blessing of Washington.

"The U.S., though formally dissociated itself from any interference in Iran's internal affairs, is getting ever more concerned over the developments on the Persian Gulf.

"U.S. 7th Fleet aircraft carrier 'Constellation', now heading for the Persian Gulf, is a meaningful exponent of American special interest in Iran's unrest. These preparations for 'gunboat diplomacy' are to prevent any breakthrough in direction that might be dangerous for U.S. investments and interests in that region of the world."

PAP REVIEWS PRESS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS, DISARMAMENT

LD021050Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Press review on U.S.-PRC relations, disarmament]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY prints an article specially contributed to it by the Soviet Novosti agency headlined "The Official and the Real Aims of the Establishment of U.S.-Chinese Diplomatic Relations".

ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote in an article entitled "To Surround Vietnam":

"Vietnam is currently living through hard times. In the two distant border regions ever more military clashes occur. In the recent weeks there have been ever more of them. In the north the frontier is being violated by Chinese military detachments, more to the south the territory is being attacked by Cambodian troops, inspired, in fact, by Vietnam's northern neighbour again.

"In his recent interview for the Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong strongly underlined the nation's attachment to the principles of independent, sovereign policy of friendship realized in the region of South-East Asia in particular. The pursuit of such a policy, said the Vietnamese leader, disturbs, however, China, which aims at realizing its hegemonistic plans in South-East Asia.

"It is then well understood why Peking takes steady course to surround Vietnam. Rising tension would weaken its neighbour, force Hanoi to change its consistent, peaceful policy."

The organ of the Polish United Workers' Party TRYBUNA LUDU published a lengthy article examining the reasons why the West has never replied to the November disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, notably the plan for the elimination of nuclear armaments of the five permanent Security Council members, for the discontinuation of production of nuclear weapons, reduction of stockpiles thereof up to a universal ban on their use.

"The West's silence on matters raised by the Warsaw Treaty states must be the result of illusions, miscalculations and prejudices. It is on nuclear weapons that the West builds its plans for obtaining strategic superiority. For the U.S. right wing and the armaments lobby the prospect of the new SALT accord alone is drastic enough to start applying pressure against disarmament. Then there is China's anti-detente attitude, its refusal to take part in nuclear armaments limitation talks add to the West's reserved approach to the Moscow proposals.

"We do not consent to the fatalistic approach to questions of world security that will have to be solved. Also the West should be interested in this solution being achieved as early as possible and in point of fact the interests of both sides converge most strongly at this point," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

GIEREK SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ERICH HONECKER

LD292326Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD], Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, has sent a message of good wishes to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED, in which he notes that the SED is a worthy successor to the cause undertaken by the KPD. From its leadership emerged the first workers and peasants state on German soil--a state that next year will celebrate its 30th anniversary.

In his message Edward Gierek writes that the GDR stands as a firm member of the socialist community. The GDR, he said, is highly esteemed by the international community and is a country that works intensively for a lasting world peace and for international security and cooperation.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CUBA'S CASTRO

LD301245Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of Cuba's national holiday, on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent Fidel Castro a telegram of friendly greetings and best wishes.

The telegram stresses the magnificent successes which the heroic Cuban nation is achieving in building a socialist society. At the same time, Cuba's active endeavors in the international arena, its principled stand in the struggle for peace and international friendship, for detente and the limitation of armaments and for disarmament, its solidarity with the struggle of nations for national and social liberation, the contribution of socialist Cuba to the peace policy initiatives of the community of socialist countries and to the development plans of the CEMA countries, are highly evaluated.

LUKASZEWICZ-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA

LD302238Y Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Havana, Dec, PAP--A Polish delegation to take part in the celebrations of the national holiday of Cuba arrived here today. The delegation is led by alternate member of the PUWP Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

Attends Troop Review in Havana

LD022156Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A big troop review took place in Havana today to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution. All Cuban leaders were present on the platform, led by Fidel Castro. Numerous foreign delegations also attended the review; they included a Polish party and state delegation led by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACTS TO ALLEVIATE WINTER CONDITIONS

LD021828Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers has made another assessment of the situation at home caused by exceptional weather conditions. Here are the most important decisions of the meeting:

The Council of Ministers ascertained that all previous decisions are being implemented; supplies of coal and fuel for power stations have improved; the supply of indispensable goods for the population has been insured. Due to the great difficulties affecting the transport and energy sectors, it is necessary to reduce energy supplies to the industries and populations in some towns, particularly in the northern, western and central regions of the country.

The Council of Ministers believes that the main task for the next few days will be to act, with the help of all available means and resources, to increase the output of electrical and thermal energy. Efforts have to be concentrated first of all on improving the functioning of heating systems in urban communities. To this end it is necessary to send all required specialists from other sectors of the economy to power and power-heating stations immediately. At the same time, the rapid loading and unloading of wagons, the complete clearance of railway tracks and installations, and insuring the proper functioning of marshalling yards are particularly urgent tasks.

The Council of Ministers stressed that it was important that the work of the basic food and commercial industries not be interrupted. Beginning tomorrow, factories and enterprises will resume normal operations. Decisions concerning the operation of small and medium firms will be made by voivodes and town mayors at the voivodship level. Decisions on the operation of large enterprises will be made on the same level, with ministerial approval. Saturday, 6 January will be an additional day off work as part of the 14 days off already provided for this year; 13 and 20 January will remain work-free days.

The Council of Ministers thanks the population, the army, railwaymen, power workers and regional organs of state administration for their devoted implementation of previously adopted decisions and appeals for further successful action aimed at alleviating the effects of this winter attack.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF DISCUSSES PARTY ACTIVITIES

AU020838Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report signed "(JC):" "For Higher Quality of Party Activities--Expanded Session of the Party Committee of the Polish Armed Forces General Staff"]

[Text] The General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces has held an expanded session of its party committee to sum up the achievements of party-political and ideological-educational work in 1978 and to map out the main lines and tasks in this area for 1979. Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and vice minister of national defense, was present.

The session, which was chaired by Col Boguslaw Jazwiec, secretary of the PZPR Committee of the General Staff, was attended by Col Tadeusz Buczek, secretary of the party committee of the Ministry of National Defense, by heads of institutions and by secretaries of basic party organizations.

Col Dr Stanislaw Calka, chief of the Political Department of the General Staff, read a report entitled "For a Higher Quality of Party Activities." He discussed the achievements of the party-political body, of the party body and organization of the General Staff both in party-political work and in activities to back up service undertakings.

He said that the party organization can be proud of many achievements, including successes in ideological-political training as attested to by the course of this training, by the high ratio of graduates from the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, by the correct ethical-moral and philosophic attitudes of the cadre personnel and their relatives and of civilian employees, and by other features. He drew attention to the role of the leadership movement in the General Staff and to the impact of this movement on strengthening the cohesion of collectives and their commitment to service activities, and stressed the need to further develop the movement next year. He also discussed the results of the implementation of the "program for strengthening discipline in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic" and the "program for promoting culture in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic."

He stressed the role of basic party organizations and party groups for the benefit of the complete implementation of the tasks listed in these programs. Citing the directives issued by the chief of the General Staff and the superior party-political bodies, Col Stanislaw Calka presented the basic aims and tasks of party work in party organizations. Referring to the 13th Central Committee plenum, he stressed that the issues discussed by it should be fully reflected in the coming accountability campaign.

Speaking from the floor, Comrades Tadeusz Fijolek, Ryszard Henicz, Bogdan Gulbicki, Stefan Dabrowski, Marian Fulara and Stanislaw Feret drew attention to the importance of party meetings, of skillfully combining party work with service activities and of improving the forms of the activities aimed at increasing the party's ranks. They devoted much attention to high standards of staff work and of people-to-people relations.

Stressing the importance of the issues under discussion, Col Tadeusz Buczek stressed the need to constantly intensify political-educational activities within the aggravating ideological struggle, and emphasized the needed intensity of activity in order to further deepen "the principles of ethics and customs" outlined in the tasks devolving from the letter of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense.

Referring to the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the unification of the workers movement in Poland, he stressed the role of party aktivs in the achievements of the armed forces, and expressed the conviction that the party organizations of the General Staff institutions will effectively implement the activities mapped out by the action plan for 1979 and will contribute many constructive additional proposals dictated by life.

REFERRING TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND, GEN FLORIAN SIWICKI, MEMBER OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES, DISCUSSED POLAND'S POSITION IN THE PRESENT WORLD AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO ENHANCE THESE ACHIEVEMENTS AS ENJOINED BY THE CONSTRUCTIVE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE 13TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. DISCUSSING THE TASKS FACING THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, HE SAID THAT ACTIVITIES IN THIS REGARD, SUPPORTED BY A KEEN COMMITMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND BY THE DEDICATION OF PARTY MEMBERS AND ALL WORKERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, WILL NO DOUBT BE COMPLETELY IMPLEMENTED IN THE 35TH YEAR OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. THE GENERAL EXTENDED HIS THANKS TO PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTY AKTIVS FOR THEIR MILITANT ACTIVITIES TO DATE.

GIEREK CABLES CONDOLENCES TO PAX ASSOCIATION

LD022240Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan, PAP--First secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek has sent message of condolences to "Pax" association authorities in connection with death of member of the Council of State, chairman of the association, Boleslaw Piasecki.

Edward Gierek also extended words of sympathy to the family of the deceased.

BRIEFS

LASER TELEPHONE--The first laser telephone in the world is operating at the Museum of Technology in Warsaw. A semimagnetic semiconductor has been used for the modulation of light bundles. It has been discovered by physicists from the Physics Institute of the Polish Academy of Science and the Institute for Experimental Physics of Warsaw University. Its main feature is the possibility of regulating conductivity in a very wide range with the aid of light, temperature or magnetic field. Besides practical applications, the discovery of semimagnetic semiconductors is of great importance for scientific theory in the sphere of physics of solids. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD]

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of the economic department of the Syrian Ba'th Party has visited Poland to exchange experience on socioeconomic development with the officials of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analyses, and to tour Kalisz Voivodship. The delegation also met with party aktivs of the Warsaw Kasprzak radio plant. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23, 24, 25, 26 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

NICARAQUAN SANDINIST DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandino National Liberation Front has visited Poland for talks at the PZPR Central Committee, the veterans' organization, the Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples and the Socialist Youth Federation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23, 24, 25, 26 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

AU301449Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received the chiefs of diplomatic missions and representatives of international bodies accredited in our country, who congratulated him on New Year's Eve and on the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The reception was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Manea Manescu and other party-state leaders. The dean of the diplomatic corps, V.I. Drozdenko, took the floor on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

Thanking the diplomats for the congratulations and wishes extended, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then took the floor. The Romanian chief of state pointed to the successes attained by our people in insuring their comprehensive socioeconomic development and a free and prosperous life. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that in 1979 the Romanian people will also act firmly to implement the decisions of the 11th congress and of the party national conference for Socialist Romania's comprehensive development. The Romanian president also stressed that Romania will continue to act to develop its relations with the socialist countries, developing countries, developed capitalist states and all countries, in the interest of peace and international cooperation.

The speech delivered on this occasion by the Romanian chief of state was followed with great interest and punctuated by lively applause.

USSR Envoy Speaks

LD302058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 30, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the heads of diplomatic missions, the representatives of international organizations accredited to Romania who offered him congratulations for the new year and on the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. Elena Ceausescu, Manea Manescu and other members of the party and state leadership were also present.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, dean of the diplomatic corps, ambassador of the Soviet Union, said in his address:

I take great pleasure in wholeheartedly congratulating you in behalf of the diplomatic corps of Bucharest, and through you the whole Romanian people, on the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a people's republic, and to convey to you best new year wishes.

In the last 31 years, Romania has recorded impetuous ascent toward the peaks of economic, social and cultural progress. Never throughout her century-old history has she witnessed a more fruitful period. Today Romania is a modern state with a dynamic diversified economy, with advanced science and culture.

I am convinced, V.I. Drozdenko said, that I am expressing the unanimous opinion of my colleagues in saying that in the carrying through of the policy of international peace and collaboration all of us assess highly the efforts on Romania and your personal efforts, esteemed comrade president.

In concluding, the dean of the diplomatic corps said: Allow me, please, to wish you in behalf of the diplomatic corps fresh achievements in your country's economic and social development, in the struggle for peace and progress, and to wish the Romanian people prosperity and happiness. We wish you, esteemed comrade president, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and your family good health and happiness. We also convey our greetings and best wishes to the entire leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Thanking for the greetings and good wishes extended, President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address. The Romanian head of state then conversed with the heads of diplomatic missions in a cordial atmosphere.

President Nicolae Ceausescu raised a glass of champagne with the present diplomatists, who conveyed to him warm new year greetings from the heads of the states and governments they represent, wishes of good health and happiness, of fresh success in the fruitful activity devoted to the Romanian people's happiness and prosperity, to the international friendship and collaboration, peace and understanding among all world peoples.

Ceausescu Speaks

LD302042Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

["President Ceausescu's Speech to Heads of Diplomatic Missions Accredited in Bucharest"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec, AGERPRES--Romania has concluded a year that marked an important stage in its socio-economic development, states Nicolae Ceausescu to the heads of diplomatic missions and the representatives of international organizations accredited in Bucharest, who offered him congratulations on the new year and the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

We really have good results, the Romanian head of state said. Yet, we have shortcomings too, he added. There still is a lot to be done in order to achieve everything we have planned. We are aware, the speaker went on, that the successes we have recorded are due both to the policy of the RCP and the government, to the heroic work of the Romanian people, and to the broad international collaboration we achieve both economically, technically, scientifically, culturally and politically.

After having highlighted that Romania inaugurates the year of 1979 with the firm determination to unabatedly implement her programme of economic development and of raising the level of general welfare of the people, the Romanian head of state referred to foreign affairs questions:

Analyzing the changes that have occurred in international life, we can assert that the general tendency of the events is in favour of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace among peoples. The menacing clouds that for a moment shaded the horizon, could be removed thanks to the fact that the peoples have understood they have to act in close unity and in all firmness, so as to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and oppression, for the promotion of a new policy, of full equality among all world nations, of observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, giving up force and threat with force in the settlement of the complex issues of international life.

The outgoing year strongly demonstrated that it is only by acting in the spirit of the principles of equality, only by militating resolutely for detente and peace that the settlement can be ensured of the issues concerning various zones of the world, of the complex problems of the economic, monetary and energy crisis. It is only this way that collaboration among peoples can be achieved with a view to building a new economic order that should lead to the liquidation of under development, to the faster progress of the poorly developed countries. As a matter of fact, it is no secret to anyone--and most of the ambassadors and diplomatic representatives here come from developing countries--that it is precisely underdevelopment and the new economic order that make today one of the primordial concerns of international life. Economic stability cannot be attained without the settlement of these issues and no prospect can be opened for overcoming the existing difficulties.

The outgoing year has strongly demonstrated the necessity of intensifying the struggle for disarmament and first of all for nuclear disarmament. The special session of the United Nations Organization has generally been a success, asserting the peoples' will to put an end to the policy of arming. As is known, there are still many problems in the world to be solved. They demand sustained efforts from all peoples, from all states, irrespective of social system or size. Naturally, each and everyone has its responsibility in ensuring peace and achieving the policy of disarmament, but we also understand it only too well that the complex issues of the world today, especially those of disarmament, of the new international economic order, cannot be solved without the equal participation of all states. We therefore assess highly the special session of the United Nations Organization devoted to disarmament, the decisions adopted by it. Naturally, the peoples expect not only decisions, no matter how good, but first of all deeds, concrete actions to meet their aspirations.

From the relations we have with many states of the world, we know there is no people--in the socialist countries, in the developing countries, in the developed capitalist countries, both of the NATO and of the Warsaw Pact or of other pacts--not to wish to see a switch over to disarmament, an end to the arms race and the achievement of a policy of detente and peace. It is the duty of the states, of the heads of state of the governments, of the politicians everywhere to act in harmony with the peoples' will, toward detente, disarmament and peace. That is why, inaugurating the year of 1979, we look confidently and optimistically into the evolution of international life, the perspective of settlement of the complex issues in a democratic manner, in the interest of all peoples, of detente and peace in the world.

Just before this, according to Romanian custom, children and youth came to the Central Committee for new year greetings. On looking at them I was thinking, we must do everything for the millions of children, the future generations not to live thinking it is ever possible that an atomic bomb, a neutron bomb or other destruction means to be thrown (?over their heads). It is the responsibility of the state and government leaders, of the governments, of all politicians everywhere to first of all think of the peace of children, of peoples. We must do so as all disputed issues among (?various) states, [word indistinct] as heritage by history, consequence of the not always fair past development, be solved by means of peaceful negotiations among states instead of the way of force.

Nothing can be viable when it is forced upon. Anything obtained by force is ultimately doomed--as history has shown in fact more than once--to disappearance, sooner or later. Lasting is what each country achieves in the development of economy, science and culture, in raising the welfare of each people, of mankind in general, what is being solved in harmony with the interests and aspirations of the peoples, with the demands of law-like development of history.

These thoughts have made me express the determination of the government, of the Romanian Communist Party and its leadership, to do everything in order to contribute to the promotion in the world of a policy of disarmament, to the halting of the arms race, for ensuring the necessary means for raising the people's welfare, for the happiness of the homeland's children. Naturally, all of us know that the problems cannot be solved overnight, that the promotion is necessary of a persevering policy of collaboration, detente and peace. Patience is needed, but it is also necessary that one should always set out from the fact that nothing is above peace, independence and welfare of the peoples.

We are firmly resolved to work unabatedly next year, too, for the development of our relations with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the other world states, irrespective of social system, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We consider that the social system each people has chosen should be respected by all and everyone, that the relations of collaboration among states must be grounded on the principles of equality and mutual regard, of peaceful coexistence among the countries with differing social systems.

Naturally, each and everyone may have his own option. We have long since chosen the socialist construction. We pay great attention to the relations with the developing countries, strengthen the solidarity with these countries for the liquidation of under-development. We do this not only as a developing country, but also as a socialist country which starts out from the new humanistic conception of equality among nations. We are and will always be on the side of the developing countries. But we also collaborate with the developed capitalist countries in all domains, especially economically, but also in the field of the struggle for peace, for the independence of every nation.

I consider that this policy serves my people and at the same time corresponds to the interests of all the peoples of the world. Therefore we are firmly resolved to continue unabatedly this policy in the future, too.

I would also express the hope that the peoples living in Europe will act more firmly for the implementation of the Helsinki signed documents, and first of all for the military disengagement of the continent, for disarmament. It is necessary for us to act together for the thorough preparation of the conference to be held in Madrid, in 1980, to do everything with a view to obtaining more important results on the road of collaboration, security and peace in Europe--this also being an important contribution to the cause of peace in the world.

I would also like to express the conviction that Romania and the countries you represent will [word indistinct] cooperate for solving the complex international problems I have referred to, the solution of the Middle East conflict included, by means of negotiations, ensuring the participation in the negotiations of all interested countries, Palestinians included, represented by their liberation organization. We consider that to this aim, the next year, efforts must be intensified for reaching the convening of an international conference either in Geneva or elsewhere, with the participation of all interested countries, as well as of the United Nations Organization, that should have an increased role in the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Such peace should lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian problems, the formation of an independent Palestinian state included, to ensuring the independence and integrity of all states in the zone. We, those living in Europe--I think also those living in Africa, the peoples in the Mediterranean area, the peoples on the other continents--are equally interested in attaining a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, and we would like that in this regard the cooperation among our states and governments be more active the next year.

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CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU031121Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jan, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu addressed a congratulatory message to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and prime minister of the Republic of Cuba, on the 20th anniversary of the liberation day of Cuba, the national day of that country. The Romanian communists, our entire people wish that the brother Cuban people obtain, under the leadership of the communist party of Cuba, ever bigger achievements in the building of socialism and in the flourishing of its homeland, the message reads. We express our conviction that the relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba will further develop, in the interest of the Romanian people and the Cuban people, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ALBANIA'S LIESHI ON REELECTION

AU021320Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

On reelection to the position of president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, I extend to you heartfelt congratulations and warm wishes for success in the high mission entrusted to you, on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself personally. I am convinced that the traditional relations and friendly cooperation between our two countries and between the Romanian and Albanian peoples will continue to develop, to the benefit of socialist construction in our countries and of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a policy of friendship and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETs SED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021344Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the SED Central Committee, esteemed comrades:

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD], the RCP Central Committee extends cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to the SED Central Committee and all GDR communists and working people. From its very beginning, the KPD consistently struggled to defend the vital interests of the workers class and led and organized the struggle of all democratic and progressive forces against fascism, and for freedom and democracy. After the founding of the GDR, the first German state of workers and peasants, the working people under SED leadership have attained outstanding successes in building socialism, continuously developing the economy, science and culture, raising the material and intellectual well-being and implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress on building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

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On this occasion we also express the conviction that--in the spirit of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary--the relations of friendship and fraternal and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and SED, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

On this anniversary, we wish you and all the party and working people new successes in the activity devoted to the flourishing of the GDR.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

RCP Greetings DKP

AU021306Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the Central Committee of the German Communist Party [DKP], Duesseldorf:

Dear comrades, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD], whose revolutionary traditions are carried on by your party, we have the opportunity of extending to you warm and comradely greetings as well as most heartfelt wishes for new successes in your activity devoted to promoting the basic interests of the working people and asserting the ideals of democracy, independence and social progress.

We take this jubilee opportunity to express satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations of fraternal friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and DKP, as well as the desire to continue to expand and deepen these relations, to the benefit of our countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN SUDAN RECEIVED BY NUMAYRI

AU291120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Dec, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the G.N.A., paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan, to attend the ceremony of official inauguration of the new headquarters of the People's Assembly. The building of the new edifice of the Sudanese parliament is a result of collaboration between Romanian and Sudanese experts.

The delegation of the Grand National Assembly was received on the occasion by Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. Stress was laid during the interview on the importance of the summit meetings and talks, of the understandings reached on such occasions between Romania and the Sudan, which opened up broad possibilities of promotion to the mutually advantageous collaboration in various domains.

The G.N.A. delegation was also received by Abu Al-qassim Hashim, speaker of the People's Assembly. The Romanian delegation also toured economic units and sociocultural establishments in the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

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MUSAT, ANDREI RECEIVE VISITING PLO DELEGATION

ID292037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Abu Jaffar, director of the political department, paid a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The delegation had meetings at the Central Committee of the R.C.P. with Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs. They discussed questions of common interest of foreign affairs. They discussed questions of common interest regarding the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the R.C.P. and the P.L.O., and exchanged views on the Middle East situation, on the present international political life. The guests visited economic and social units.

KIEV FESTIVE MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

AU292044Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 22 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association SRFA took place on 21 December in Kiev, with the participation of O.I. Kasyanenko, minister of the Ukrainian SSR, and G.A. Tikholaz, Vice Chairman of the Association of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials.

O.I. Kasyanenko, the chairman of the Ukrainian Oblast and town branches of the SRFA, as well as Alexandry Ungur, Romanian consul general in Kiev, spoke about the significance of this event. The speakers pointed to the fruitful activity carried out by the Ukrainian SRFA branch for disseminating Socialist Romania's achievements among the Ukrainian public. They stressed the decisive importance and role of meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev for the upward course of Soviet-Romanian friendly relations, and of the relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. The documentary film "Romania 77" was shown.

SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION WITH USSR ENDS SESSION, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU291501Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] The 30th session of the Romanian-Soviet commission for scientific-technical cooperation took place between 18-22 December in Bucharest. The session examined the state and results of Romanian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation for 1977-1978, and its prospects until 1980, and established appropriate measures to efficiently carry out the ventures agreed upon. The session, scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries was based on cooperation plans mainly in mining, oil, chemical and petrochemical industries, metallurgy, machine building, construction materials and agriculture. The direct ties of scientific-technical cooperation between the relevant ministries and central bodies have also afforded important development.

The commission examined and adopted the main guidelines for scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for 1981-1985, which will be taken into consideration by ministries and central bodies.

The session proceedings took place in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of understanding reached by the two party-state leaderships on intensifying Romanian-Soviet co-operation.

The protocol concluded on this occasion was signed by Iosif Tripsa, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and S.M. Tikhomirov, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, were present, as well as V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest.

On Friday afternoon Comrade Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received S.M. Tikhomirov, chairman of the Soviet side in the joint commission, and the members of the Soviet delegation to the 30th session of the Romanian-Soviet commission for scientific-technical cooperation. During the meeting the sides stressed the desire to continue to develop and deepen the mutually advantageous scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in scientific research and technological development. During its stay in Romania, the Soviet delegation visited economic units and research and design institutes of our country.

AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS ON COOPERATION GREETS CEAUSESCU

AU291038Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Melbourne, 29 Dec, AGERPRES--The Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament of Melbourne has addressed to the Romanian Embassy in Australia a letter signed in behalf of the organization by Andrew Hewett, organizer, which reads: The Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament is an important anti-war Australian organization carrying on activity since almost 20 years. We have been most active in backing general and complete disarmament and the national liberation movements.

In our committee's meeting, it was decided that President Nicolae Ceausescu and his government be congratulated for the declarations opposing the additional increase of military expenditures. We do this since the congress is concerned with the military expenditures worldwide and fully backs any action meant to cut down these expenditures. Appreciating that the N.A.T.O. countries, by their May 1978 decision, have started a new phase in the arms race, we believe that the Romanian Government has given a direction which many other countries ought to follow.

In concluding the letter, the Congress for International Cooperation and Disarmament re-asserts the support enjoyed from the organization by President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the activity of the Romanian head of state devoted to peace.

AGERPRES CITES 1978 GROWTH IN MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

AU291116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Dec, AGERPRES--Machine building has recorded this year an average growth rate of the output of 13.6 per cent, which is superior to the average in the national economy of Romania. This has allowed for the volume of output to be 1.5 times bigger than in 1975.

Telling are the growth recorded in basic domains of machine-building. In 1978, as to 1975, important growth has been recorded: 1.8 times with machine-tools, 1.5 times with technological equipment, 1.8 times with diesel motor vehicles, 1.7 times with fine mechanics, 1.6 times with electrical engineering. These rises are the fruit of the continually growing labour productivity--which is now 1.2 times bigger than in 1975, on the one hand, and of the commissioning of new productive capacities, on the other. This year alone, as many as 204 new capacities have been inaugurated, so that in the first three years of the five-year plan their number has reached 500. It is about new sections at the Cluj-Napoca, Iasi and Craiova heavy equipment combines; at the Timisoara tractor enterprise, the Tulcea shipyard, the Oradea mechanical enterprise, etc. [as received]

Undergoing permanent modernization, in step with the demands of technico-scientific progress, the new or redesigned products of the branch have today a share of 41 per cent of the total output. Grounded on scientific research, the list of current production has been permanently enlarged. The production includes systems of machinery, plant and equipment with high performances, improved automation means and computation technique, fine mechanics and optics products, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, machine-tools with quota display digital control, big tonnage vessels, aviation technique, etc.

In 1979 the production of this important compartment is to grow at a rate of 13 per cent. Telling is the priority development of certain domains promoting peak technique--fine mechanics, due to grow by 32.3 per cent as to 1978, machine-tools and mechanical processing, by 20 per cent, and electronics, by almost 25 per cent. As many as 26 new economic objectives are planned to be commissioned.

SCINTEIA: SOCIALIST DIFFERENCES MUST NOT HINDER DETENTE

AU291015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

["Strengthening the Solidarity of all Anti-Imperialist Forces in the Struggle for Detente and Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Dec, AGERPRES--In an article with the above heading, SCINTEIA of December 28 is stressing the primordial importance of the action of the widest social forces, for implementing some major, priority objectives of interest for each social category and for each people: Peace and disarmament, extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict and tension, solving the litigious problems at the negotiation table, attainment of security in Europe, liquidating underdevelopment, economic gaps, engineering the new international political and economic order.

Our times, the mentioned newspaper shows, witness the unprecedented affirmation of widest social forces, very diverse, militating on this line. In this context, there is mention of the powerful influence of the socialist countries in the world, of the increasing role of the communist parties, the affirmation of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states, as an important force in the anti-imperialist struggle, the increasing level of organization and combativity of the working class, the important contribution the peasantry made to promoting these desiderata, the increased participation of the average lay people, the increased role of the intelligentsia, etc.

Generally, the contemporary political life, SCINTEIA shows, witnesses a powerful affirmation of the various political and social movements, national liberation movements, progressive and democratic political formations, parties of socialist orientations, civic organizations, political lay or religious groups, liberal in character, pacifist movements,

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The fundamental objectives of vital importance for the whole mankind define a vast cooperation area, open possibilities for United Nations of all these forces. Yet, the newspaper further writes, it is natural for this possibility not to materialise all by itself, spontaneously, particularly when political and social forces, very diverse and heterogeneous, due to their very nature, are involved. That is why deploying an energetic, tireless activity for uniting and strengthening the cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces is the historic role and the highly responsible task of the communist and workers' parties.

Obviously there are great differences among these forces in point of ideology, viewpoints or interpretations of contemporary facts. Yet, according to the various conditions in which the communist and workers' parties act, there are differences even between them--but this must not affect their unity, the more so, such factors must not hinder the development of collaboration, strengthening common actions when there is such a vast range of political and social forces. It is essential that the communist parties should strongly show the vital importance of the fundamental objectives of the contemporary world, common objectives that should go beyond all differences of opinion, should mobilise all social detachments, all the progressive and democratic organizations, proving the necessity of their unitary action. More than ever before, it is necessary for peoples to avoid narrow views, all sectarian views and practices, more than ever before it is necessary for them to adopt a policy of wide opening and concrete cooperation in implementing these grand ideals. This is the only way to build a great, united front, apt to fully materialise the superiority of the advanced forces all over the world, in the world balance of forces.

Romania--the mentioned daily stresses--is tirelessly concerning herself with widely developing and deepening the collaboration relations with all the progressive, democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces all over the world. It is in this spirit that in the solemn call, released the previous days, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania is calling the parliaments and governments of all states, all the peoples of the world, to strengthen solidarity to cooperate more actively for stopping the escalation of the arms race and of the military expenditures, for building a climate of peace, where all nations may freely develop on the road of progress and prosperity.

Today, more than ever in the history of mankind, making their own future, a better and juster world--SCINTEIA stresses in conclusion--is within the people's reach.

BRIEFS

WATER DESALINATING DEVICE--Bucharest, 26 Dec, AGERPRES--A device for desalinating sea water was built at the Constanta Institute of Marine Research. It has a desalination capacity of 500 L/24 hours and a low electric power consumption. Its automated operation can be ensured also by nonconventional power sources. The new device provides for the extraction of 16 kg of salts (magnesium, potassium and sodium chlorides) per one ton of sea water. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 26 Dec 78 AU]

NEW MINICOMPUTER--A group of experts from the computation technique research institute of Cluj-Napoca have conceived and produced a new type of minicomputer--SMP 80. A new system of automatic designing can be drawn up by means of this minicomputer. It can be also used in settling some terminals and in solving several problems of administration, codification of television image or image memorization. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS DOLANC INTERVIEW TO LJUBLJANA DELO

LD301055Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The greatest success we achieved in 1978 is the general standard of living level. When we analyze the economic positions, we note that our individual, social standard is a kind of miracle for us, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in an interview to the Ljubljana DELO, published in its new year issue.

Illustrating his assessment with specific examples, Dolanc stressed that, despite difficulties, we managed to maintain dynamic economic growth and a high general standard, but he warned of the hidden dangers in this. In this connection he meant the need to strengthen the general consciousness of the people, which is raised not only by successes. We must learn to tighten our belts where necessary, Dolanc said, indicating that economy measures must become an integral part of our economic system, and at all levels.

Speaking about the coordination of the interests of the republics and provinces, Dolanc said that existing differences were gradually being eliminated and overcome within the framework of our self-management socialist system, which is the guarantee that joint agreements will be reached. In general, differences of interests should be resolved within the framework of the system. However, this is not so in all spheres. Sometimes we find much individualism, at other times agreements are concluded in the spirit of monopolies rather than by the law on associated labor and income-based relations. We sometimes have serious problems in precisely this area, inasmuch as economic, bureaucratic and technocratic structures link up with political structures in certain spheres.

According to Dolanc, if this were to continue there would be not only economic but also political consequences. The only solution is the realization of the principles of the law on associated labor and real income-based relations, and the people's consciousness plays a very important role in this. One of the factors which must be most present in these processes is the LCY.

In this context, Dolanc also pointed to the problem of responsibility for jointly agreed policy. Some people are prepared to support a solution at a congress or Central Committee session but then behave differently in practice--a practice which must be stopped by the constant struggle between those who are really in favor of League of Communists policy and those who claim to be. We see that out of such conflicts and trends, of which there have been many in the history of the League of Communists, a new quality has always emerged, and this was possible because the League of Communists was strong and also self-critical of its own practice.

In answer to the question of whether enough self-criticism had been manifest this year, Dolanc replied that the appearance of Edvard Kardelj's book entitled 'Directions of Development of the Political System [Pravci Razvoja Politickog Sistema] had essentially pointed out the basic problems of our self-management system, in this Marxist critique of the pluralist and one-party systems.

Kardelj's book contains historical facts revealed publicly for the first time; subjective forces of this system have been given foremost significance, and elements of class struggle at this point in time, aimed at insuring the leading position of the working class, are described. The pluralism of interests is a fact which cannot be denied by any political force which is realistic and revolutionary. It is, therefore, of major significance that the 11th Congress of the LCY accepted this book as a component part of the platform of the League of Communists for the future.

Of all man's processes, Edvard Kardelj places most emphasis on man's freedom. We seek this freedom and we are developing it through man's position in the production process, and on this basis we are developing our political and socioeconomic system. This is an exceptional personal contribution by Edvard Kardelj, as well as a contribution by all Yugoslav communists to the development of progressive movements in the struggle for genuine emancipation of the working class.

In reply to the question of what the negative aspects in our system have been this year, reference was also made to day-to-day difficulties in supplies; from the automobile, as the symbol of the rising standard of living, to coffee, as a sign of lack of organization. These difficulties would be more bearable for the working man and citizen if they were explained to him in a proper manner. "I would be more than happy," he said, "if coffee were to be the only problem next year, or even the automobile. There will be no danger from this for our society and socialism. However, I am more concerned about other things, although--to make a marginal comment--we spend \$200 million on coffee per annum. This is no small sum. What constitutes a greater problem, in my view, is crude oil. Too little has been done in Yugoslavia to switch over to other sources of energy in case of a shortage of crude oil, or of a price increase. Coal mines are in a crisis; hydro-power and atomic power plants represent long-term investments; we continue to build power plants fuelled by oil and we have a whole series of economic projects which are again based on the consumption of increasing amounts of oil. And yet, there is no sign of any of our citizens having stopped driving a car, or of traffic decreasing because of the recent increase in the price of gasoline."

On this occasion, too, Dolanc appealed against excessive meetings simply for meetings' sake and added: "I think we should not allow meetings to be held in the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and trade unions during working hours. You can work out for yourself how many Yugoslavs there are in socio-political organizations, self-managing bodies and delegations, and how many meetings are held at the expense of actual working time. In calculating this we will obtain enormous figures. Therefore, meetings must be well prepared, brief, and to the point; we must prevent professional discussion speakers; the so-called bores."

Taking up the DELO journalist's argument about the reform of the educational system often meeting with resistance from those who should, in fact, support it to the greatest possible extent, Stane Dolanc agreed that this problem exists, but he went on to stress the need to persist with its solution, because this is not a problem of the system but a problem of the young generation which must be brought up to participate in present-day social trends.

In this context he also advocated closer links between university and academic structures and daily social, political and economic life. If we do not insure this, Dolanc said, the social goals which we agreed on will be in jeopardy.

Replying to the question of which were the most significant values in our society which we should want and should endorse at this point in time, Dolanc said:

"For me work represents the basic value. If we speak about supporting one or another value or about the struggle for it, then the basis of that struggle lies in evaluating work and nothing else. This is at the same time the struggle for better work. This is what the problem is all about." Dolanc stressed that this also refers in every case to political work, which, he said, "must acquire a new quality, new dimensions and new methods in self-managing life. [Word indistinct] must stem from knowledge, from deep loyalty to the cause, from the genuine class and ideological orientation of man and his conscience to fight for something new and better, for a better mankind, to fight for greater freedom."

Replying to the question on his assessment of the "leftwing and rightwing" forces in Yugoslavia, Dolanc said: "In Yugoslavia 'leftwing and rightwing' forces in fact mean nothing. They could only represent something if this were made possible to them. 'Leftwing and rightwing' forces in our country are restricted to a few individuals and small groups who, sitting in apartments or coffee-houses engage in criticism and fantasy and who have no support from either the working class or anybody else. Clearly in the West certain problems and conflicts which have arisen between some individuals and our society are being exaggerated. Political affairs are made out of them which in essence do not mean much. Neither 'leftwing' nor 'rightwing' forces present any problem whatsoever for us, although one should not underestimate some attempts at action by the opposition against self-management and nonalignment. Problems could arise if economic problems accumulate. Then they would probably cause undesirable political consequences. This is the reason why the battle for the implementation of the decisions on stabilization and socioeconomic development is important. There is also a new quality in our unity, though other qualities are also present which should not be underestimated. We spoke about them also at the latest session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. I also agree with the assessments made by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia about even more specific measures and actions being necessary by which more economic processes and relations would be stabilized more quickly. We must be aware of the fact that without the complete involvement of society and of the consciousness of the people our efforts will be fruitless."

Speaking about cooperation between political workers and those whose activity is in the sphere of culture and arts, Stane Dolanc pointed out that there is no room for the complex of some political workers, a complex manifested quite often, concerning artists and workers in the cultural sphere. "I think that this is wrong," Dolanc said, "artists and cultural workers are people, the great majority of whom are orientated toward socialism, self-management, nonaligned policy, freedom and democracy."

"However, some of them regrettably want to present themselves to the public as gods of science and arts. They consider their own views, opinions and attitudes as being strategically most significant. 'This leads', Dolanc went on, 'to the emergence of some nearly tragicomic polemics, in particular in the cultural sphere. It is unbelievable that these polemics are being presented to the public in this form and quality. It is in fact funny that those who consider themselves to be the greatest fighters for democracy and freedom of arts, prove, by their own behavior, to be dyed-in-the-wool conservatives and bureaucrats. And then they seek the protection of the state in order to (?take over) this function which they themselves had once attributed to the state and party.'"

Stane Dolanc went on to stress the need for continuous cultural cooperation among states; a cooperation which, in his words, contributes much to the achievement of common progressive efforts and to bringing people closer together. As a good example of such cooperation in culture and arts he mentioned our contacts with nonaligned countries, but he also pointed out some of its shortcomings, the most serious of which are frequent one-sidedness and the still restricted presentation of creative artists from nonaligned countries to the Yugoslav public.

"At times we forget," Dolanc went on, "That we are building a new society in concrete and real international relations. It should be stressed that the world situation today is complicated and that there are a series of hotbeds of conflict which could have far-reaching consequences should they gain momentum and should we begin to resolve them by force of arms anywhere in the world. Clearly peace is indivisible. There could not be merely peace in Europe and war in Asia and in Africa. We also have to take this element into account in solving various social, economic and other problems."

"It is not easy for us to bear the expenses of defense. In connection with the recent Yugoslav People's Army Day, President Tito stressed that there has never been any criticism on that account. I have not yet heard workers in factories or farmers complaining about certain results of their work being spent for defense needs. People appreciate independence. They know that the stronger we are the less anyone will think of trying anything against Yugoslavia."

Speaking about his recent visits to Poland, his stay in Paris, Athens and Czechoslovakia, as well as his brief stopover in Hungary, Stane Dolanc said: "The basic thing one experiences abroad is, wherever one might be, deep respect for Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito. This respect is based on more contemporary foundations than in earlier years. At that time this respect referred to our national liberation struggle, the revolution, the struggle for independence and the battle against Stalin and Stalinism."

In recent years, and in particular this year, I note an increasingly deep respect for the results which Yugoslavia has achieved in the development of the self-managing system. Up to now, for the majority of European and overseas countries we have represented more or less an experiment. Today the Yugoslav system is not referred to as some kind of experiment but as concrete achievement--our self-managing system yields not merely political results but also economic and material results. Thus, the world sees how Yugoslavia lives and how people in it live."

Dolanc also spoke of the great interest in the world in the development of social relations and the political and economic system of socialist self-management, to which his lectures bear witness, particularly the one held at the political school in Paris and another held in Greece. In many countries where yesterday the word self-management had not even been uttered, they now talk about self-management and accept it formally as a path toward building socialism.

In answer to a question about the discussion on human rights, which has been conducted frequently and fiercely this year, Dolanc said there were two extremes present in the world--the bourgeois idea that it is a struggle for the freedom of a person's right, for freedom of speech, expression and choice, and the other extreme, in the one-party system, the idea that human rights are identified with the function and advantage of the state or party. Dolanc said that we are in favor of a new attitude toward the individual and his rights in the production process. If a man really has the right to decide about the conditions and results of his work, then everything that arises from this is essentially a postulate. When the discussion about man started up in the world, it was a discussion that was everything but struggle for his true freedom and true rights, and that is why we had a great advantage. But neither have we ever retreated from discussion about classical human rights as bourgeois society presents them.

However, we have never said that we do not have problems in our country. We assert that all these classical rights must be developed and respected. At the same time we are struggling for a new quality. The problem of dissidents is exceptionally interesting. Dissidents have served as a political instrument and nothing else. None of them has had any influence on human rights. If we look at all these dissidents, or those they call dissidents, it is more or less a question of anticommunism, and not of the struggle for human rights. Of course we are also critical in our treatment of man's position in socialist countries. We have our own view about this, but the problem of dissidents is something different. In our country some people have tried to say that Djilas, Mihajlov, the Belgrade professors and some philosophers are dissidents.

We have no complex about this, said Dolanc, adding that in our country no one is at all worried by Mihajlov. Mihajlov should only beware that, like every other citizen, he has rights and duties if he wishes to remain a citizen of Yugoslavia, and that his rights are no greater than anyone else's, neither his, nor Djilas', nor anyone else's.

Encouraged to explain his well known thesis about "there being no need for us to isolate ourselves in relation to the world, but that the time will come when the world will begin to isolate itself in relations to us," Dolanc said:

"It is true that I have said that perhaps one day soon the world will begin to fear our influence. However, anyone can enter Yugoslavia; we read all the papers and listen to all radio stations, we are able to watch six Yugoslav and foreign television channels. Truly, we are an open society, and no one can reproach us for anything. It is also true to say that some are afraid of our ideas."

Asked whether he would link this with the periodical spate of articles about Yugoslavia, above all, of a critical nature because a section of the Western and Eastern press always has at hand subjects about Yugoslavia, Dolanc replied: "If we meant nothing to them and if they would not see our results they would not enter into polemics with us. The polemic with self-management is of interest to them."

Replying then to the question of whether there is a view that Yugoslavia has adopted some kind of passive role in the nonaligned movement this year, Dolanc said: "The opposite is, in fact, true. We had a dynamic year in the foreign policy field. Not only the ministerial conference but also our attitudes with regard to international events, towards the policy of nonalignment, the assessments which the congress made of various phenomena in the world, and Tito's actions and his meetings represent a clear assessment of the nonaligned movement and of the dangers from leftwing and rightwing ideological sectarianism within the framework of the movement. All these assessments and actions have an immense significance. What President Tito said in his speech in opening the ministerial conference is of historical significance. He clearly said that both leftwing and rightwing sectarian activity could lead the movement into a crisis. We have also adopted clear orientation towards the conflicts among nonaligned countries. No one has concealed the conflicts among them nor can one do so. Nor, for instance, our attitudes toward the conflicts between Vietnam and Cambodia [word as received], between Somalia and Ethiopia and toward the hotbeds in the Middle East. These attitudes are entirely principled and clear."

At the end of his interview Dolanc also spoke about the way he spends his free time, of which there is very little. He spoke about his interest in sports, hunting and recreation. Asked how he would spend New Year's Eve, he said that he and his wife would be President Tito's guests.

1979 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD310247Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The protocol (with commodity lists) on trade exchange between Yugoslavia and the USSR in 1979 was signed today at the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade.

For Yugoslavia the protocol was signed by Filip Babic, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade, and on behalf of the Soviet delegatin by Mikhail Georgiyevich Ioshakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The anticipated volume of commodity exchange with the USSR for 1979 amounts to about \$3 billion.